

# THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER HONORED IN BALTIMORE CITY

Honor Francis Scott Key at Big Centennial.

## "OLD GLORY" 100 YEARS OLD

September 12, 1814, Marked Opening of Three-Day Engagement in the War Which Gave Nation Most Stirring Anthem.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore opened wide her gates to guests from all over the United States when the national Star-Spangled Banner centennial was opened there for a week's duration. Sunday, September 6, was designated as patriots' day, and was featured by a music festival by a massed orchestra and a chorus of 5,000 voices. September 7 was featured as industrial day with a parade of 500 floats. The middle states regatta was rowed on that day.

Francis Scott Key day, on September 8, was observed with a floral automobile parade, a reception on battle-ships in the harbor, a night carnival and tournament and colonial lawn fetes. On September 10, fraternal day, a parade with 60,000 fraternal men in line, accompanied by 50 bands and 60 floats, was followed in the evening by a fraternal ball.

September 11 was celebrated as army and navy day. In the evening there was a military ball to the president, the cabinet, state governors and other distinguished guests. September 12, Star-Spangled Banner day, saw the original flag of Stars and Stripes borne through the city to Fort Mc-



Francis Scott Key.

Henry, the escort consisting of President Wilson, state governors and a picked guard of 100 men from each of the states of the union in 1814.

President Wilson addressed the guests at the dedication of Fort McHenry as a city park. But perhaps greatest of all spectacles was the formation of a living Star-Spangled Banner by 10,000 school children, who sang the national anthem to the accompaniment of massed bands numbering 1,500 musicians. The final day was peace day, when universal peace was the theme in all Baltimore churches.

The summer of 1814 was not a bright one for the arms of the United States. On land it was marked by constant defeat, culminating in the burning of Washington August 23. But the end of that summer, nevertheless, witnessed a glorious event, celebrated in deathless verse wrung from the heart of a burning patriot, who had witnessed the night bombardment of the fortress which protected his native shores and knew not until morning whether the brave little fort had successfully withstood the assault or not.

There was no telegraph in 1814, few and sparse means of communication, but after the skirmish of August 23, sometimes called "battle" of Bladensburg, a little Maryland town, six miles from Washington, where about three thousand raw militia, mostly farmers, were quickly routed by the trained veterans of Gen. Robert Ross, the British commander, the air about Baltimore was alive with news and rumors of disaster.

The British fleet, which had left Bermuda a month before, was sailing along the Chesapeake bay and its tributary rivers, burning and destroying; Washington was in ruins, owing to a disgraceful act of vandalism perpetrated mainly through the agency of Admiral George Cockburn, who afterwards conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena.

Baltimore seemed irretrievably doomed. In its defense it could only marshal a "home guard," principally consisting of boys and old men of Baltimore, a few country companies of militia, hastily recruited from surrounding Maryland towns and from York and Hanover in Pennsylvania. And about one thousand real soldiers spared to the defense of the city, in all about ten thousand men, under the

command of Gen. Samuel Smith, a Revolutionary veteran, and General Strickler, the former as commander-in-chief of the defense of the city and the latter an active head of the defensive operations.

To aid in these operations of defense was Fort McHenry, at the mouth of the Patapsco river, just outside of the city, by no means a formidable fortress. It was not bomb-proof, and its armament, even for that day, was woefully inadequate. On the opposite side of the river earthworks had been hastily thrown up under the direction of General Smith, and behind these were mounted 100 small cannon. This was at a place then known as "Hampstead Hill," and it still bears that name, although it is included in what is now Patterson park, one of Baltimore's pleasure grounds. Guns were also posted at North Point, some distance away, and at Lazaretto Point, directly opposite Fort McHenry.

To the hurried erecting of these fortifications practically the entire population of Baltimore—men, women and children—devoted itself as soon as it was learned that the British purposed an attack upon the city.

On September 11 the dread news that the enemy's fleet was off the harbor was made known. This fleet consisted of 50 ships, an extremely powerful armada for that day, carrying 9,000 veteran troops.

Troops were landed from the fleet on Monday, September 12, and on that day began the first fight, known as "the battle of North Point." For the number of men engaged, it was an exceedingly sanguinary affair. It began by an untoward happening to the British and ended with the Americans in possession of the field, after a hot fight of doubtful issue.

Riding at the head of his troops, General Ross was the first man to fall. A few American skirmishers posted along the line of march of the British saw their approach. Tradition has it that two young sharpshooters, Daniel Wells and Henry C. McComas, selected General Ross as their target in the hope of halting the British advance, and fired at him with unerring aim. These two boys, respectively eighteen and nineteen years old, were secreted in a clump of bushes and immediately after they had mortally wounded the British commander they were killed, as they were certain to be, by a tremendous volley fired into their shelter. A monument to those two lads stands today in Alsquth square, at the junction of Gay, Monument and Alsquth streets, in the city of Baltimore, being one of the several structures of the kind which gave it the name of the "Monumental city."

But this disaster only meant a temporary check to the British. Under the direction of Admiral Cockburn and Colonel Brooke, they continued to advance, and in the early afternoon began the real battle of North Point. The Americans were short of ammunition, but determinedly poured a fire of shot, slugs, old nails and scrap iron into their foes. Fearful execution was done during the hour and a half of this fight's duration, after which General Strickler fell back in good order to his base, near Hampstead Hill. The American loss was 150 killed and the British 600.

A heavy rainstorm halted further fighting for the day, and at night, leaving their campfires burning, the British withdrew to the cover of their ships, defeated in their attempt to carry the defending works, and trusting to their fleet to reduce Fort McHenry and thus give them an easier entrance into the city.

And in the meantime what of the fort? During the day of the battle of North Point it was idle, its defenders, under the intrepid Major George Armistead, awaiting the inevitable attack. It came the next morning.

In order to prevent the passage of the British fleet into the mouth of the river and thus render it able directly to bombard Baltimore, a line of



View of Old Fort McHenry.

hulks was sunk across the river. This acted as an effectual barrier and the bombardment of the ships was from off the mouth of the stream.

The British ships had better offensive weapons than the fort. Their cannon carried farther and sent a veritable rain of bombs and shot into the fort all that day and the following night.

Major Armistead at first replied sturdily, but he found that his cannon had not sufficient range to reach the enemy's ships. Wisely, then, he held his fire and awaited events. As a hostile vessel essayed to creep closer to the fort the defenders' fire drove it off. One ship was quickly disabled and was towed out of range by smaller boats. The fort, although inflicting little damage, was sturdily holding its own.

Admiral Cockburn, in charge of the fleet, determined upon an assault, and to this end sent a storming party of 1,250 picked men in small boats to es-

say the ramparts of the fort. The intense darkness of the night aided this project, but as the party was about to land it was discovered. A terrible fire came from the fort, and although the British behaved with great valor, they were beaten off, two of their vessels were sunk and many men were killed.

This storming attempt was not repeated, although the bombardment continued, not ceasing until seven o'clock in the morning of the fourteenth, after a night of fire and terror in which 1,800 shells were thrown into the fort by its assailants. But the attack was frustrated, and, daunted by their heavy losses, the stern resistance they had encountered and the death of their general, the British drew off and the fleet, with the army aboard, sailed away.

It was a great victory, more important than it would have been from its direct effect, for it heartened Americans cast down by a succession of land defeats.

Still greater, however, was this victory, for its horrors were the birth pangs of a song which has since stirred Americans for a hundred years. During the bombardment of Fort Mc-



Mrs. Mary Patterson, Who Made the Flag.

Henry, Francis Scott Key, lawyer-soldier-poet, wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner," actually, if not officially, the national anthem.

After the fight at Bladensburg, the British fleet had made its way down the Potomac river and up Chesapeake bay. Landings of troops were frequent and these often burned homes on the countryside. During one of these forays an aged physician, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, had arrested some British soldiers for wanton destruction of his property. He was captured and held a prisoner upon the prison ship Minden.

Doctor Beanes was a close friend of the Key family, and to effect his release Francis Scott Key, under a flag of truce, made his way to the British admiral. He was courteously received and accomplished his purpose, but neither he nor Doctor Beanes was allowed to land immediately, because just at this time the bombardment of Fort McHenry had been resolved upon and it was feared that they might reveal the British plans.

During the terrible night of September 13, in all the horrors of the bombardment, Key and Doctor Beanes paced the deck of the Minden, fearful at every lull in the firing that the brave little fort had fallen. The fact that the fort's guns could not carry to the hostile ships and therefore early ceased firing until the ships came within range, lent apparent corroboration to their fears.

Morning broke, a fair, bright September morning, and in the soft haze the blushing sun revealed the great flag which had been especially made for the fortress by Mrs. Mary Patterson of Baltimore in her home at 60 Albenarle street, in a house which still stands. Key's joy was boundless. The words of the first stanza of his glorious song of freedom formed themselves in his mind. He and his companions were released a few hours afterward, and in a small boat, on their way to Baltimore, the song was written.

It was found to fit perfectly to a then popular English tune, "Anacreon in Heaven." The poem was finished that night—September 14, 1814. The next morning it was printed, and that evening, September 15, it was sung with rejoicing in all the taverns and public places in Baltimore, for by that time the British fleet had sailed away and the city was safe.

The city of Baltimore, which was saved from an enemy a century ago, near which Francis Scott Key was born in 1770, and where he died in 1843, honored by a nation, has devoted a week to celebration of its deliverance which culminated September 14, a hundred years from the day of the birth of the national anthem and of the sailing away, defeated, of the menacing fleet of the invader.

### To the Coast in a Wheelbarrow.

Chicago—Stephen Meynert, Alec Friz and John Janossy, newspaper men, are traveling from New York to the Panama exposition in a wheelbarrow, each taking turns riding, and have reached Chicago. They started on the journey on May 7 and expect to reach their destination on May 1, 1915. The party makes its expenses by addressing meetings and writing for Hungarian newspapers.

### JUST IN TIME.

Some Paris People May Wait Till It's Too Late.

Don't wait until too late. Be sure to be in time. Just in time with kidney pills. Means curing the backache, the dizziness, the urinary disorders. That so often come with kidney troubles.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for this very purpose. Here is testimony to prove their merit.

Mrs. B. F. Ball, 718 Lancaster St., Lexington, Ky., says: "One of our family was sick for three months from kidney trouble and a lame back. He had sharp pains in his back and was so lame and sore that he could not turn in bed without help. His limbs ached day and night and swelled badly. His head ached and he often got dizzy. He was irritable and had trouble from irregular passages of the kidney secretions. If the secretions stood for a little while, there was a dark sediment deposited. He doctored and tried all kinds of kidney remedies, but nothing helped him until he used Doan's Kidney Pills. Three boxes drove away all the trouble."

Price, 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Ball recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

And there would be fewer divorces if girls would practice more on the Kitchen Range and less on the vocal range.

The Corn-Fel girl may have her troubles. But she can eat a mess of peas and know that she won't be covered with little lumps. And that's more than some of the thin one girls can do.

### TONED UP WHOLE SYSTEM.

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done more for me than I ever dared hope for," writes Mrs. Esther Mae Baker, Spencerport, N. Y. "I used several bottles of these tablets a few months ago. They not only cured me of bilious attacks, sick headaches and that tired out feeling, but toned up my whole system." For sale by all dealers.

(oct-adv)

### For Sale.

Heating stove—good as new. Will sell cheap. Call Cumberland Phone 885. (15-31)

## NOTICE!

BOURBON COUNTY COURT

In the Matter of Oscar Hedges, &c.

— ON PETITION —

### Notice of Election!

Notice is hereby given under a judgment and order of the Bourbon County Court entered in the above styled proceeding, an order was entered in the said Court directing an election to be held in Flat Rock voting precincts Number One and Two, upon the following question:

Are you in favor of making it unlawful for cattle or any species thereof to run at large on the public highway and unenclosed land of Flat Rock Magisterial district, composed of Flat Rock voting Precinct No. 1 and Flat Rock voting Precinct No. 2?

Said election will be held on Tuesday, November 3rd, 1914, at the regular election to be held on that date.

Witness my hand, this 9th day of October, 1914. W. F. TALBOTT, Sheriff of Bourbon County. (oct13-20-23-30)

## NOTICE!

BOURBON COUNTY COURT

In the Matter of Jas. Fisher, &c.

— ON PETITION —

### Notice of Election!

Notice is hereby given under a judgment and order of the Bourbon County Court entered in the said Court directing an election to be held in Ruddles Mills voting precincts Number One and Two, upon the following question:

Are you in favor of making it unlawful for cattle or any species thereof to run at large on the public highway and unenclosed land of Ruddles Mills Magisterial district, composed of Ruddles Mills voting Precinct No. 1 and Ruddles Mills voting Precinct No. 2?

Said election will be held on Tuesday, November 3, 1914, at the regular election to be held on that date.

Witness my hand this 9th day of October, 1914. W. F. TALBOTT, Sheriff of Bourbon County. (oct13-20-23-30)

## Nervous Women

Are troubled with the "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feeling may or may not be accompanied by backache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

## DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Take this in liquid or tablet form and be a well woman!

Mrs. Eva Tyler of So. Geneva St., Ithaca, N. Y., says: "I have been in a run-down condition for several years. Suffered from nervousness and a great deal of pain at certain periods. Have taken several different medicines but found your 'Favorite Prescription' has given me the most relief of any thing I have ever tried. Am very much better than I have been in some time. I gladly recommend this remedy to any woman in need of a tonic." Write Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels

In Girlhood Womanhood Motherhood

## Save the Difference By Paying Cash.

12 pounds Granulated Sugar	\$1.00
Pure Hog Lard, per pound	15c
Coffee, per pound, only	15c
Pure Cider Vinegar	30c
Fancy Northern Potatoes, per peck	30c
Head Rice, per pound	8 1-3c
Broken Rice, per pound	5c
New Packed Oats, 3 packages	25c
Lenox Soap, 8 bars for	25c
25 pounds White Rose Flour	80c
25 pounds Purity or R. C. Flour	85c

Our terms being strictly cash, the delivery boy carries change. You may pay at home same as store.

## T. C. LENIHAN

Cash Grocer. Both Phones 234



The boss who sometimes goes home early is not the man who when a young man came to business late, watched the clock and spent his money BEFORE he got it.

NO. He started early, worked late and above all BANKED his money.

You can do the same. DO IT.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank. We pay 3 per cent. interest on Savings.

## DEPOSIT AND PEOPLES BANK

CAPITAL	\$150,000.00
SURPLUS	30,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY	150,000.00

Protection to Depositors \$380,000.00

S. E. BEDFORD, President.

C. K. THOMAS, Cashier.

## Handsome Residence For Sale.

My residence on Mt. Airy is for sale. One of the most modern homes in Paris. Every convenience. Prospective buyers are invited to inspect the building and premises. (28July-14) MRS. M. A. PATON

## Expert Carriage Painter.

Mr. Percy Hahn, the expert Carriage Painter, who has been employed by Holiday & Stille, and also their successor, Mr. C. M. Heck, for the past 8 years, has opened a shop at the corner of Fourth and High Streets, and solicits the patronage of those needing anything in his line. Both Phones 583.